a thankless, laborious, and costly one

months, at their own personal expense

of not less than eight or ten dollars a

private business at home, and they have

been besieged and worked day and

tired nature absolutely requires of the

unfaithful to their representative trust

and ungrateful to their friends who

have helped them fight their battles?

And would not curses loud and deep

have been heaped upon them by the

very "sore heads" who now misrepre-sent and abuse them for simply dis-

charging their duty in fidelity to their

Those who are not satisfied with what

our congressmen have done, and are

doing for them, ought to take their

papers to the President and his Cabinet

and see what they will do over and

above what has been done for them. Of

course, only one can get the same office,

and the trial of such an experiment can

only result as this has done—those who are lucky enough to get his diploma

from the President will be delighted,

while the ten or more who fail will cuss President Cleveland and his Cabi-

net for want of gratitude, just as the friends of those who have failed to get

the unanimous endorsement from the

[For the Dispatch.]

To the Democrats of the Fourth an

Second Congressional Districts.

Democratic State Convention is rapidly

approaching, it behooves us to take

counsel together and consider if it is

not possible to devise some means of

placing the counties in Virginia which

are unfortunately dominated by negro

majorities upon terms of equality with

the more favored white counties. That

the Democrats in these minority coun-

ties have from 1869 to the present time

been mere " hewers of wood and draw-

ers of water" in the Democratic camp

none will be so hardy as to deny. Since

1869 the Democrats have elected a ma-

jority of the Legislature six times. The

lected Democratic candidates for the

Legislature form themselves into a

caucus, and proceed to nominate candi-

dates for all offices to be filled by the

the policy to be pursued by the party

cers, judges, &c., or in shaping the

policy upon important questions of

legislation, for which their party is

to be held responsible. And being un-

Of the United States senators, secre-

taries of the Commonwealth, auditors,

perintendents of penitentiary and of pub-

lic instruction. &c., elected by these six

bulk of the Black Belt? Not one so

they would in fairness have been en-

But this is not all or the worst.

Even in legislation the only idea seems

to have been to relieve the counties

reference to the others. Numberles

only take time to name one and the

latest-the bill for the assessment of

lands, Acts Special Session, 1884, page

courts should appoint the assessors, but

the Mahone Legislature having elected

Republican judges, most of whom were still in office, the Democratic members

of the last Legislature went to work to

pointed in their own counties, and suc-

ceeded admirably. They provided that the assessors should be appointed by a

board composed of the county judge,

county clerk, and Commonwealth's at-

torney. This was all right for the

Democratic counties, as of course their

clerks and Commonwealth's attorneys.

being elective officers, would be Demo

crats, and thus give them a majority of the board. But how was it

for us? All clerks and Commonwealth's

attorneys in Republican counties are

Republicans; in fact, in a great many

the selection of Republican assessors

where otherwise Democrats would have

been appointed, as a number of judges.

from change of party, having been elect-

ed to fill vacancies, and other causes,

were Democrats and would have appointed Democratic assessors, but being

outvoted by their Republican associates

on the board has to assist in appointing

Republican assessors, where they would otherwise have appointed Democrats.

Can it be possible that these legisla-

tors did not have genius enough to fall

upon some plan to relieve their brethren

in Republican counties while taking care

of themselves; or if they could not do

this, might they not have been willing to bear this little burden with us until

we could all be relieved together? It

was but a mite compared to what we have undergone for the last fifteen years. But it has been 'ever thus' courted

and petied when our votes are needed,

and forgotten when the battle is over. But, notwithstanding all this, the whites

of the Black Belt have ever been true to

their party, and under the lead of such patriots as John Goode, L. K. Watts,

R. C. Marshall, Phil. McKinney, George

E. Rives, and others, have stood on election-day in the Democratic col-umn like a stone wall, and polled votes which should bring the blush to the

cheek of their brethren of more favored

counties this bright scheme resulted in

The old law provided that the county

titled to twelve or fifteen.

United States senators

As the time for the meeting of the

R. H. G.

their thankless representatives.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

people and friends?

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and labor just for the fun of it?

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TUESDAYAPRIL 28, 1885.

Line upon Line. Letters we have received make it proper for us to say again that all the sions of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered last week were negative in their character. No decision has been rendered which makes it the duty of any collector of taxes or of any other State officer to receive coupons for taxes. The decisions went as far as any United States court will ever go, yet they went only so far as to say that if the tax-payer tendered coupons in payment of his taxes, the collecting officers could not afterwards levy upon his property to pay the same tax. This was very different from deciding that the collecting officers must receive the coupons.

Let us repeat what we said upon this point last week :

1. There is no law under which coupons can be presented at the treasury for redemption. All the talk about rushing coupons into the treasury is based upon a mistaken idea, or is careless talk.

2. There is no decision of any court. Federal or State, under which coupons can be redeemed at the treasury.

3. Not one dollar of coupons can ever get into the treasury unless voluntarily paid to some collecting officer by a tax-payer.

Now, we will add that the coupon must be genuine, just as the gold or silver coins, or greenbacks, or banknotes, must be genuine. When the court says that a tender of coupons relieves the tax-payer from liability to levy, it means as to coupons just what it would mean as to bank-notes were it to say that a tender of bank-notes relieves the tax-payer from liability to levy. In other words, the coupons, greenbacks, bank-notes, or gold or silver coins, must be genuine. Read Mr. Justice MATTHEWS'S words as taken down by our own reporter :

"As we have seen, the coupon-holder WHO HAS TENDERED GENUINE COUPONS and has been refused, stands result."

correspondent, who says that our leader of last Saturday expressed very clearly the duty of all patriotic tax-payers, adds that before the late decisions of the United States Supreme Court, there were corporations and wealthy citizens who availed themselves of the privilege to tender coupons in payment of their taxes, and says that to him, under the decision of the court referred to, it would appear that they now can do so without any sort of hinderance whatever.

Of course this is a misunderstanding. The Auditor will require all collecting officers to receive none but genuine coupons. If counterfeit ones are received either at the treasury or by the collecting officers the party or parties receiving them will be the

We must repeat that the RIDDLE-BERGEE bill was not touched by the late decisions of the Supreme Court. The bondholders, if they are wise, will proceed at once to fund under that bill. But it is said that the whole of the

act of January 26, 1882, and of the amendatory act of March 14, 1884, has been pronounced unconstitutional. True enough; but that decision merely remits the State to her natural rights. She has now no law prescribing a uine. Nor has she any law prescribing a method of proving bank-notes, or greenbacks, or gold or silver coins, be genuine. But she has the right-unquestionable right-to reject all coupons, all bank-notes, all greenbacks, all gold or silver coins, which are not genuine. Every county by them. In fact, it generally happens treasurer who comes to Richmond to that the strongest men physically are this can be done. In the very nature But above all is the indisputable fact

that not one dollar of coupons can get into the treasury unless paid in voluntarily by some tax-payer. If the people of Virginia desire to be rid of the debt question-if they wish to have all the outstanding bonds funded under the RIDDLEBERGER bill-all they have to do is to persist for one or two more years in paying their taxes in money. The State is obliged to have money, and if you pay in coupons you will lose as | decided nothing as to Virginia bonds, much in the end as you will gain in the

The State, let us say once more, is still master of the situation.

Bradstreet's is a cautious paper. In

its last issue it very modestly says as to the decisions in the Virginia cases : "The doctrine now held by the court the State of Virginia has made a valid contract with the coupon-holders, yet that the Federal courts have no power to interfere aggressively to compel the performance by the State of its contract, though the power of those courts can be interposed to defend the other contracting party (the coupon-holder) calest compulsory process of the State,

after he has performed the contract on his part. These last decisions will cer-tainly afford some degree of protection to the bondholders, and will give at east a negative value to the coupon Why couldn't JOHN A. HAMBLETON

& Co. see as clear as Bradstreet's? 'Negative value" is good. "Some degree of protection," quotha! Shameful Misrepresentation The articles in the New York Tribune on the Virginia debt question are a disgrace to journalism. Here, for exam-

ple, is one of its downright falsehoods. That paper says : "The latest scheme of the Bourbons is to call a State convention, and solemnly resolve the old State out of existence, leaving no corporate entity to

be responsible for the payment of any bonds or interest thereon."

"But the question would even then arise whether Virginia, or any new or-ganization of the same material, could claim any of the rights and powers of a State. If it is a State at all, it is Virginia, and has a debt; if it is not the State of Virginia, it is entitled to no representation in the Electoral College, in the Senate, or in the House."

The above is a falsehood having not a shadow of foundation. Nobody in Virginia has ever proposed so absurd a scheme. The Tribune cannot, to save its reputation for veracity, cite the authority of any Virginian or Virginia paper for its false statement. It was based, of course, upon the proposition to assess the State taxes upon the counties instead of upon property. But surely anybody not an idiot can understand that in order to the success of this scheme, (which we have not endorsed.) there must be a State government to enforce it-a Governor, a Legislature, a judiciary, and all other needed State officers. It would require a strong State government to carry out that all.

But the Tribune is letting out its malice. It seeks to arouse northern prejudice against the Democratic Administration by denouncing the people of Virginia as repudiators. Here is a specimen of that paper's decency :

"Virginia, however, will be obliged to recognize the fact that the law is no respecter of persons, and the Constitution of the United States cannot be set aside with impunity, even by the first families of Virginia.

some fashion, however, the Bourbons intend to resist the authority of the United States, if they can. Next, the President will have to decide whether he will encourage and countenance those who defy the Constitution of the United States by appointing any of them to office. Men can be found in Virginia to hold all the offices who are staunch and uncompromising debtpayers. The President will either oose such men in any future appointments for Virginia, or he will make the cause of the repudiators his own.'

That is enough. It is disgusting. It tells just what Republican journalism in New York is. The people of Virginia claim the protection of the Federal Constitution, quoting its emphatic provision that no State shall be sued as Virginia has been sued, and the above tirade is the Tribune's answer to that appeal. The slang of the street is substituted for the argument of the journalist.

But think of a Republican journal talking about appointing to office "staunch and uncompromising debt-payers " ! MAHONE and ARTHUR filled on the same basis in this respect as if the Federal offices in Virginia with he had tendered gold coin with a like friends of the coupon-killing bill which the Tribune is now denouncing !

crat at the hands of JAY GOULD'S organ. It belongs to Wall street, and cannot bite anybody.

College Athletics. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph,

in an article commending the systematic

course of gymnastic training given at body are, indeed, so interdependent that it is folly to expect to administer to one unless the best care is taken of the other. And," it adds, "in like manner is it folly to allow young people to indulge in violent exercise without the control of matured and skilled judgment. The haphazard work of the gymnasium has done more harm than good." True, and the students and authorities of our colleges and universities would do well to heed the above points. The time from now until commencement is the season in which students generally put in some of their heaviest athletic work, and it behooves college authorities to do everything in their power to see that this work is der too great a strain. Even though a is manifest, therefore, that the most training, if he be popular his pre- relief and freedom from these exercise a salutary influence. While Government employment. All do so settle with the Auditor must bring the most indiscreet and most liable, if not checked, to over-exertion. It is a good rule for both professors and stuments accredited to their districts and dents to watch the "brag-men" espe- States.

sion as rendered by the majority of the court is that West Virginia will be heard! What sneers upon their lack of "backbone" and proper appreciation of their duty to aid and protect bonded debt of the old Commonwealth, as she was then a part and parcel of man cannot avoid this question. He Virginia .- Louisville Post.

to de with the decision. The court has decided nething as to Virginia bonds, office-seekers, angered at their defeat, nor as to the State debt proper. We and the Charybdis of absolute neucan repudiate those bonds or this debt | trality concerning the demands of his wheneverwe please. The decision was people. It is not a peaceful channel, simply that if a tax-naver had tendered but it must be sailed. simply that if a tax-payer had tendered coupons in payment of his taxes, the collecting officer could not afterwards levy upon his property to satisfy that oupons in payment of his taxes, the particular tax. The United States Su- and private citizens; have done nothing preme Court does not pretend to claim

seems to think it does. His present publishers print his name on the title-page of his books, without

the alleged poems recently and cruelly attributed to Tennyson.—New York

"A true bill, my Lord."

Although in 1881 the nominees for Governor and Attorney-General were both taken from the south side of the James river, there is still a prevalent impression in that grand division of the State that the Democrats there have habitually been slighted. We publish this morning a letter from Mr. ATKINS on that subject. We published last week a similar complaint from the Southwest, We have also published one of a somewhat similar nature from the Valley (Seventh district). People almost unavoidably look at every such matter from their own point of view, and seldom follow CHARLES READE'S advice. " Put yourself in his place."

Therefore, we publish Mr. ATKINS'S and other such letters. It is indispensably necessary that there should be a perfect understanding (instead of misunderstandings) between the Democrats of the various sections of Virginia, and we can think of no other method of accomplishing that * end so likely to succeed as the policy of letting each section know what the other sections consider their grievances. We are bound to own that Mr. ATKINS makes out a strong case; and yet the strong letter of "Candor," which we also publish to-day, comes from a county adjoining Mr. ATKINS'S.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The Canadian troops have had some RIEL fighting, and do not think there is so much fun in the campaign after

The disposition of the press is to take Chaplain PEPPER's story of his alleged interview with General LEE with a good deal of salt.

"Louisville, according to the newspapers, has had a shower of angleworms." That must be a pretty "bad form of 'em to have."

" Senator SHERMAN reiterates his intention not to run for any office now." JOHN evidently knows that the country has had enough of him.

Senator SHERMAN, says a telegram

leave political life. Senator SHER-MAN has the public's permission to do so. "There are signs of a dissolution of the senatorial deadlock in Illinois."

"Dissolution of the deadlock" is good. Three or four members of the Legislature have died.

"Two bruisers are to spar for the benefit of the BARTHOLDI fund." Why not? Does not the World maintain that it is the duty of every one to "spar" for that object?

Our Congressmen and the Offices. SOUTH BOSTON, HALIFAX CO., VA.,) April 25, 1885.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The writer has read with close atter tion the criticisms of the press upon the recent conferences of our congressmen. who met to consider the disposition of Federal offices, and also with much interest the many communications appearing in your paper from various portions of the State relative to that matter. I any southern State or southern Demo- but feel impelled almost by a sense of duty to take issue with the assailants (the word is used in no harsh sense) of our representatives, and especially because is, therefore, but a toothless hag. It I have looked in vain for replies to some very harsh and unjust criticisms. I trust you will extend "the other side" an opportunity to be heard.

In the inception of this discussion it appeared to me singular, to say the least, that such extreme views of the action of our representatives should be one of the institutions of learning of entertained by so many of our party Pennsylvania, says that "mind and leaders. I hold to that opinion still; for, with all due respect to those who disagree with me, no sound reason has yet been advanced to justify the attacks or to prove our congressmen acting be-yord their authority and without ample license. Nay, further, it does not appear that they have overstepped in the least the bounds of prudence or discre-

The question of "spoils," vulgarly so styled, is one of the most difficult of management that confronts a newlyvictorious party. It is one which the astute politician has found to be ever pregnant with dangers to his success and honeycombed with pitfalls for his hopes. A congressman in appointing a constituent to an office for which twenty constituents apply generally gains one friend and enjoys the blissful reflection of having made nineteen very firm and very lively enemies. This is unconducted systematically and not un- doubtedly true. None gainsay it. It college professor may not be compe- mediocre of our statesmen must at once tent to outline a proper course of see the danger presented to individual ambition, and therefore greatly prefer sence on the ball-field, in the mands upon his official position gymnasium, or at the rowing reach will and influence as an aid in securing many young men have been built up by it, and the majority would gladly avoid the responsibility of endorsing applicacollege athletics, many have been ruined tions and making recommendations Were they to remain silent and flatly refuse to take part in the distribution of offices, what One of the consequences of the deci- a chorus of clamorings would be their constituents. No, the congress-Oh, no. West Virginia has nothing cannot escape its dangers, be he never so wise. He must, of necessity, steer the Scylla of numerous disappointed

Taking this view of the question, I improper, indiscreet, or dictatorial as public servants. Nay, rather they seem the power to compei a State to pay its debts, though JAY GOULD's organ out weak hesitation—bravely, squarely,

and patriotically.

The only objection that has bee urged—that can be urged—against the recent conferences is that there is a proso much as an intermediary comma, "Alfred Lord Tennyson." It is safe to surmise that Alfred Lord is writing the rewards to the exclusion of others. Cabinet. Their whole action was simply recommendatory, just as all other the Second district, with a endorsements of political papers are, white voting population of 18,745, gave

more deserving. If this is really the opinion of the people regarding John W. Daniel, George C. Cabell, George D. Wise, John S. Barbour, John Ran. Tucker, Thomas Croxton, Connally F. Trigg, and Charles T. O'Ferrall, then I say the people of Virginia ought never to have elected them to the high an "appointment" or binding the President, nor to deny any dissatisfied applicant the 1 say the people of Virginia ought never to have elected them to the high and honorable positions they now occupy. But surely this is not his own way to the appointing power, if he preferred to do so. They knew the real sentiment of the masses. I do not believe it, and unless it is their settled conclusion the charge of dictator-ship falls to the ground, for this, as beship falls to the ground, for this, as be-fore stated, is the only ground of com-plaint, and, it may be added, has so far been entirely imaginary and not sus-ceptible of proof, nor, indeed, of any tangible substantiation whatever in ac-

All this talk of "bosses" is bosh. No man is debarred from filing his ap-plication with his district representative, and thus with the conference, nor of pressing his claims upon the appointing power of the Administration. In both events the probabilities are that his petition will receive all the consideration it merits. If he happens not to possess the influence and promi nence of other competitors, it is his own misfortune, and not his congress The meetings held by our representatives and the course they have

taken appear to me eminently reasonable. By discussion and conference, by organization and concerted action, just recognition by the Administration is more surely secured; an equable distribution of the offices among the various districts and deserving Democrats is undoubtedly more assured, with less cause for complaint than would arise in a free, go-as-you-please race, where conflicting interests, not harmonized, would surely work great dissatisfaction and dissension.

In conclusion, I do not believe our

congressmen wished or intended to strengthen their hands by any system of favoritism. If in these conferences they have attempted such a thing they have pursued a most remarkable and illogical means to their end. Their sole desire was, in my humble opinion, to better serve their various constituencies and secure all the Government patronage they could for the State at large.

Let me add that I am not and do not

expect to be a candidate for official konors, and therefore cannot be charged with being "one of the favorites."

Yours truly.

Their Action in Washington. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

I have read the communications of your several correspondents of late upon the recent action of our Virginia congressional delegation in regard to the appointment of Federal officers in our State, and I am satisfied that the to the Philadelphia Press, is willing to authors are not only ignorant of the subject they treat, but do gross injustice to the congressmen whose conduct they assail.

They seem to think it was an arrogant and unwarranted assumption on their part of the right to divide the spoils among themselves by dietating who should or should not be appointed to the several offices in the State, and that their meetings were conducted on the "star-chamber" or "secret-caucus" order, in utter contempt of the rights and wishes and interests of officeekers and their constituents at home.

Now, I know something about the whole matter myself, because I was there, and I know that the whole purpose, motive, and action of the members of Congress have been grossly misrepresented in this regard. What are the real facts?

The Virginia delegation did not hold their first caucus until the 17th of March, which was many days after the members from all the other States had Legislature, and to fix and determine held their caucuses, made their nominations, and gone home. Their meet- on all important questions of legislaing was not an unusual one because it tion. Thus nearly half of the Demowas just what has been done for long years by the members of Congress from voice in selecting their candidates for very State, and the only known mode by which the public sentiment and wishes of the people of a State can be conveniently concentrated and expressed in such matters; nor was there anything secret about their meeting or action, for both | represented, they have been ignored the time and place were known to every and neglected. applicant, and every applicant or his friends were invited to be present with his papers, and to make a full state- treasurers, railroad commissioners, sument of his case, and every applicant by himself or through his right friend, to my personal know- Legislatures, how many have been taken ledge, did appear and make his own application in his own way and manner and in cheerful accord with the plan; for it is only the friends of those who failed to get the endorsement of a ma- far as the writer can now recall, while jority of the delegation who make these complaints of the caucus or its action. There was not, and is not now, an applicant in the State who would not be glad to go before President Cleveland and his Cabinet with his papers en- having Democratic majorities, without dorsed by the entire delegation, nor is there an applicant with three grains of common sense who would venture before the President for office without the endorsement, at least, of his own member of Congress, and if his own member, why not all of them, if he can get them? And how was it possible for all the eight members to sign for more than one person for the same office without stultifying themselves and destroving their influence with the President? Or how was it possible for the prevent Republican assessors being apmembers to have made their applications effective for any one applicant if they had been divided themselves among a half dozen or more candidates for the same position? Suppose, for instance. that each member had signed singly for an applicant from each district for the same office, how would the President have decided such a case? He would have said at once : " Gentlemen, you are divided radically among yourselves and your representatives, who ought to know you and the wishes of your people. I can't appoint but one of you to the same office, and as you and your representatives are not united among your-selves there is no use for me to further divide you by appointing one against all the others, and thus offend the multitude. I will let the present incum-bents hold on." And how was it possible for our members of Congress to have had any united or systematic action upon such a matter without a meeting somewhere? Besides, it is well known that our

marshals and revenue collection districts run into and embrace several of the congressional districts, and it is well known that each congressional district had one or more applicants of its own for these several offices. How were the members to harmonize among themselves except by a caucus and harmonious agreement? Some of the applicants had to be beaten and some of the districts left out in the cold. How was that to be done with harmony without mutual agreement among the members and the contending parties as to how the division should be made and each section and district satisfied?

It is not true, as represented by your correspondent "Citizen," that the con-gressional delegation assumed the "regal powers conferred on Mahone by Arthur," and undertook to make "ap-pointments" of their own or to "dic-tate" them to the President and his

and would have been, if signed in adif-ferent way; nor did they pretend to represent or to suppose that their re-commendations were equivalent to an "appointment" or binding on Cleveland 13,652 votes, or 72 per cent. The Fourth district—white voting population, 13,790; Cleveland, 10,326, o voting population, 26,568; Cleveland, 13,844, or 49 per cent. Suppose the Second and Fourth districts had voted like the Seventh and nable right to "row his ewn boat" and make his own application in Ninth, what would have been the Democratic majority in the State? very well that the President has reject-Yet, thanks to hard work and all doing ed a number of candidates unanimously recommended by the congressional dele-gations of other States, and it would the best we could, the State was saved and Cleveland elected, and now we have have been silly in them to have sup-posed that they would, in all cases, have been more potential than other State delegations in their recommendations. The naked truth of the whole matter some more of the beauties of the caucus system without minority representa-tion. The eight Democratic congressmen assemble in conference to dispense the Federal patronage; they dispense all the general offices to their own dis is that the part our congressmen have tricts, and now propose to dispose of taken in this whole matter was purely

to best serve their people who wanted office and needed their help to get it. cluding the Second and Fourth. Can any human being give a sensible reason why R. C. Marshall, who re-They went to Washington, and have been there, off and on, for nearly two ceived the solid Democratic vote of his district and was defeated by the accident or misfortune of having a negro majority against him, should not have day, and to the neglect of important as much voice in dispensing patronage in Virginia as a congressman from an other district who was elected by the night as never slaves were worked accident or good fortune of having no to serve applicants to the best of negroes in his district? Can any good their ability. Some of them have absolutely been compelled now and reason be given why the 1,353 Demo-crats of Nansemond have not as good then to change their lodging-rooms right to a voice in nominating to the in order to get the rest and sleep which Legislature a candidate for United States senator, or State Auditor, as the 895 of Pulaski, or why the 1,695 pose that members of Congress would of Mecklenburg have not as good right ndure all of this annoyance, expense, to be heard as the 844 of Spotsyl suppose these members had all sulked vania? All must admit that this condition of at home in their case and have given no service to their people hunting office in Washington, would they not have been affairs is not equitable and just, and the

the local offices in all the districts, in-

only question should be. Is there any remedy for the wrong? I think there is one, plain and simple. Resolutions will be introduced in the State convention demanding that in every legislative party caucus all regularly nominated Democratic candidates for the Legislature, whether elected or defeated, shall be entitled to seats and to vote; that in conferences of Virginia congressmen held with a view to making recommendations for appointment to Federal offices in Virginia all regularly nominated Democratic candi dates for Congress, whether elected or defeated, shall be entitled to participate, and asking the President and heads of departments to give as much weight to the recommendations of defeated Democratic candidates for Congress as to those elected. Should these resolutions be incorporated in the platform it will go far towards removing all cause of complaint in the party, and the Democrats in the Republican counties, who have been fighting so long against such fearful odds, will go into the fight with "congressional caucus" have cussed renewed zeal and energy in behalf of a cause which they love so well.

I know it will be said that such questions as this ought not to be raised, that it will disturb the harmony of the party. This is all bosh, and has been the ery for the last fifteen years. If the grievances to which I have referred are imaginary, then there is nothing to re dress. If they are real, then there should be none to oppose, as a party would be totally unworthy of support which would desire to continue to treat its own friends with injustice.

No meaner or more contemptible po litical sin can be committed than for men to sulk or desert their party because they don't get all they want or A FACT, AND NO HUMBUG .think they are entitled to; but surely we have the right to stand up in our own party-it is our party-and de-mand equal rights and a community of interest.

A. One hundred suits, to some dealers, would be all their stock, but to me it is only a small pertlen. I will sell for thirty days 100 CHAMBER SUITS, all new designs, and 65 PARLOR SUITS at the lowest factory prices. Come see and be convinced. You will save money. WILLIAM DAFFION, 1436 and 1438 Main street, 22 Governor street, 4 west Broad street. Telephone, 385, pp. 31 Should you agree with me as to the policy and propriety of this movement, tions are not pigeon holed or buried in Committee, but that they are incommittee, but that they are incommittee. then send delegates to the State con A. ATAINSON, THE OLDEST.

FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER in the city of Richmond, does not profess to seil his goods at cost, but as he buys for eash only he pledges himself to self as low as any other house in the city. He keeps constantly on hand all the styles of Furniture which is kept in a first-class furniture-house, which he offers at a small recoil. Undertaking done at all hours, Call

rated in the platform.

I do not presume to be a leader in this movement—I am but an humble private in the ranks-but I am ready to strike hands with you, and not to ask but to demand full, perfect, and absolute equality in the Democratic WILLIAM T. ATKINS.

Boydton, April 25, 1885.

MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND COMMANDERY, No.
2, K. T. RICHMOND, April 28, 1883,
GENERAL ORDERS No. 114.—818
KNIGHTS: Atlend a stated assembly of
the Commandery at the Asylum (84,
Albans Hall) THIS Thesday; EVENING
at 7% 6 clock in fatigue dress.
Members of other commanderies are invited to unite with us.
By order of the Eminent Commander,
ALFRED R. COPRINEY,
Captain-femeral.
Attest: S. McG. FISHER, Recorder.

ap 28-11* NECESSITY OF WHITEWASH
ENDED BY THE USE OF PLASTIC
PAINT for whitening and coloring inside
or outside of Churches, Factories, Mills,
lwellings, Barins, Fences, or FOR ANY
PURPOSE WHERE WHITEWASH OR PURPOSE WHERE WHEREWARD
KALSOMINE IS USED.
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, AND CHEAP
ARTICLE.
Should not be classified with Lime. Has
Superiority over Lime is like that of Paint.
The sanitary features of PLASTIC PAINT
are greater than Lime. Hoose not Rub, Post,
Crack. Wash of, or change color. Manufactured by THE PLASTIC PAINT CO.
No. 109 McElderry's Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.

DER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS—The members of VIRGINIA COUNCIL, No. 2, are requested to attend a regular meeting at their hall, Fifth and Marshul streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING April 28th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of C. C. S. B. JACOBS, ap 22-11 OFFICE OF HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY CO. RICHMOND, VA., April 25, 1885. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

For roofs, barns, fences, &c., use our CHEAP, GOOD-GLALITY LINSEED-OIL and do not be deceived into buying advertised preparations of line and cotored wash that have no merit over your own mixing. These paints are economical and can be applied by any one where the services of painters are not to be had.

Largest stock of CLASS, PAINTS, VARNISH, etc.; WINDOWS, BLINDS, and DOORS.

1427 Main street, and 210 knowledges, near second. STOCKHOLDERS OF HOLLTWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Virginia State Insurance Com-pany. No. 1098 Main street, on TUES-DAY, May 5, 1885, at 5 o'clock P. M. R. T. BIDONE, ap 26-td Treasurer. A DJOURNED MEETING .- An ad-

A journed meeting of the STOCKHOLD ERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKS, RI RG AND POTOMAC RAILIGOAD COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, April 28, 1885, at 12 o'clock M. J. B, WINSTON, ap 22-W&Tu2t Secretary.

MILITARY NOTICES

HEADQUARTERS STUART
HORSE GUARDS.—GENERAL
ORDERS, No. — The Troop will assemble on TUESDAY EVENING.
April 28th, on drill-ground (west Clay street)
at 5:30 o'clock in full-dress uniform
and leggings—arms and accountements in
perfect order. It is very important to have
every member present, if possible.
By command of Lieutenant F. H. DRANE.
CHARLES EUKER.
ap 28-11 Acting Orderly.

DIME MUSEUM. FAREWELL WEEK AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. The celebrated drama, in six acts,

THE TWO ORPHANS. touching and thrilling story told with marvellous effect. The pretty and talented actress, ARNE WALKER, ARNE WALKER.
in her great impersonation of
LOUISE, THE BLIND GIRL.
Irwin Walker, Luctle Allen Walker, and a
uperb dramatic cast.
Don't forget, the last week of the season.

Admission to all, only 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents—to be had at C. F. Johnston's, 918 Main street. Doors open afternoon 1:30; commences at 2:30. Night, open at 7; commences at 8:15. sp 26 THE THOMAS ARTISTS' CON-CERT. TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1885. (Se o'clock P. M.)

The following distinguished artists will appear: Miss EMMAJUCH.
Soprano. Mr. WM. J. WINCH.
Contralto. Miss HATTIEJ. CLAPPER.
Hasso. Mr. MAX HEINRICH.
Accompanist. Mr. MAX HEINRICH.

MOZART HALL,

A programme of rare artistic merit may be expected. The ccabrated Wm. Knabe & Cos. Planos used; Richmond agency at RAMOS & MOSES.

General admission, \$1; no extra charge for reserved seats.

Box-cheet at RAMOS & MOSES Music-House on and after May 2d, (next SATUR-DAY)

sections. Let us illustrate: In the last election the Second district, with a chite roting population of 18,745, gave

BRIGGS—WALTER.—Married, April 21, 1885, at the residence of the brids's parents, 415 east Clay street, by the Rev. A. C. Bledsee, John A. BRIGGS and Miss CARRIE L. WALTER, both of Richmond.

CANFIELD.—Died, April 26, 1885, at the residence of his father, in Henrico county, JOHN SEDDON CANFIELD; aged ten years and twenty-six days.

A BSOLUTELY PURE.

Oh, my little Johnny,
He has gone so far away;
He has gone so far away; We miss him at the table. We miss him everywhere: But when our Father called him Of course we must bear.

RES O O Y A

EEB A K KIINN F GOO B B AA K K IIEN NG G BB AA K K IIEN NG B B AAA K K IIN NNG GOO BEB A AK K KIIN NNG GOO

PPO OW W W DDD RESE A

FOR \$1 CASH

AND \$1 PER WEEK.

ROTHERT & CO., No. 505 EAST BROAD STREET.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO BE THE LEADERS IN LOW PRICES AND LIBERAL TERMS.

In order that those of our patrons and

IN REGARD TO FURNITURE,

\$20 WORTH OF GOODS FOR \$1 CASH AND \$1 PER WEEK, \$20. mh 31

WE ARE CONFIDENT, AFTER an experience of forty years
in the FURNITURE BUSINESS, in saying we have some judgment as to the wants
of the public our long experience enabling
us to buy goods at prices that can't be in-

mh 1-Su,Tu&Th3m

DRESTON BELVIN,

No. 18 GOVERNOR STREET.

PAINT, VARNISH, &c.

At Paint, Agricultural, and general s send for Pamphiet. ap 7-

ap 21-1m 210 Broad street, near Sec

WE ARE AGENTS FOR LONG-MAN & MARTINEZ'S PURE PRE-PARED PAINTS, the cheapest and best in use; sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction; also, keep LEWIS'S and other brands of PURE LEAD, VARNISHES, COLORS, and PAINTERS SUPPLIES, Sold at reasonable prices by

at reasonable prices by BODEKER BROTHERS.

UNDERFANCES

L. W. BILLUPS & SON,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
1506 EAST MAIN STREET (Under St. Charles
Hotel).
BURIAL-CASES, SHROUDS, and FUNERAL CONVEYANCES furnished at all
hours. Telegraph orders attended today or
night.

J. BINFORD & SUTH
• ERLAND, FURNISHING
UNDERTAKERS, 724 KAST MAIN STREET,
between Seventh and Eighth, have a large
assortment of SHROUDS, WOOD and METALLIC CASKETS, CASES, and CLOTH
CASKETS, at low prices.
Country and telegraph orders promptly attended to fay or night. ap 8-1w&teow3m

JOSEPH W. LAUBE, CORNER FIRST AND BROAD STREETS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

EVERYTHING UNDERTAKER.

Everything first-class in this line and reasonable rates. Telegraphic orders give prompt attention. Telephone No., 371, ap 25-cod

LIBE. CEREST. &c.

1,700 BARRELS FRESH ROCK-

schooner Billows for sale low from dock.
Fresh supply of ROSENDALE CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER, WHITE SAND,
COW-HAIR, BOORS SASH, BLINDS and
BUILDING MATERIALS always on hand,
ROBERT WENDENSURGER,
No. 808 Main and

ap 26-1w 1407 and 1409 Cary street.

DREPARED PAINTS.

for it. The females who have used it are now in perfect health and able to attend to their household duties. HIS MOTHER

WOMAN.

STATE OF GEORGIA, TROUP COUNTY. I have examined the recipe of Dr. Josiah Bradfield, and pronounce it to be a combi-nation of medicines of great merit in the

HER HEALTH AND HAPPINESS ARE

MATTERS OF GREAT CONCERN

TO ALL MANKIND.

Some mouths ago I bought a bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, and used it

in my family with great satisfaction. have recommended it to three families, and

have recommended it to three families, and they have found it to be just what is claimed

NEAR MARIETTA, GA.

REV. H. B. JOHNSON,

treatment of all diseases of females for which he recommends it. WILLIAM P. BEASLEY, M. D.

Dr. J. Bradfield: Dear Sir,-My daughter has been suffering for many years with that dreadful affliction known as Female Disease, which has cost me many dollars, and not withstanding I had the best medical attendance, could not find relief. I have used many other kinds of medicines without any effect I had just about given her up; was out of heart; but happened in the store of W. W. Ecklerseveral weeks since, and he knowing of my daughter's affliction, persuaded me to buy a bottle of your Female Regulator, She began to improve at once. I was so de-lighted with its effects that I bought several more bottles of it; and, knowing what I de about it, if to-day one of my family was suf-FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, 40. \$20 WORTH OF GOODS \$20 fering with that awful disease. I would have it if it cost \$50 a bottle, for I can truthfully say it has cured my daughter sound and well, and myself and wife do most heartily

recommend your Female Regulator to be just what it is represented to be. Respectfully, H. D. FEATHERSTON. Treatise on the Realth and Rappiness of Woman mailed free, THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

Box 28, Atlanta. Ga.

DINKEYE.

such as wish to become customers may be able to farmish their houses at a small outlay we have determined to offer the above inducements for this spring. Realizing that money is tight and hard to get hold of in large amounts in these times, we offer our goods in such a way that you cannot help buying after seeing them and getting the vices. A REMARKABLE CURE OF A HORSE.

we have a full line at all prices.

IN CARPETS.

we have one of the best lines.

All new goods, that we offer at ridiculously low prices, from 20 cents up.

We have MATTINGS from 125c, up.

GAS-and Oil, STOVES we have all prices.
We always carry a full line of STOVES, and can positively not be undersoid by any house in this city. Colonel James L. Fleming, a prominent grocery merchant, a member of the firm of Freming & Lofton, Augusta, Ga., makes the following statement of the treatment of a valuable herse with Swift's Specific: In the fall of 1883 I had a valuable colt In the fail of 1883 I had, a valuable colt taken with a severe case of pinkeye, which resulted in the most fearful case of bloospoisoning I have ever seen. After eight or nine menths of doctoring with every remedy that I could hear of I despaired of a cure, At this time the horse was imable to move because of swollen limbs. His right hind leg was as large as a man's body, and had on it over forty running sores. He had also a number of large sores on his body and other limbs. He was a most pitlable-looking object, and I was advised to enthis sufferings with the shot-gun. He was a valuahouse in this city.

As for BABY-CARRIAGES, we can sell you a REED CARRIAGE from \$9 up. NOW A WORD IN REGARD TO REFRI-GERATORS. NOW A WORD IN REGARD TO REFRIGERATORS.
We claim, and can prove, that we have
the largest, finest, and cheapest line ever
offered in this market. The largest and best
REFRIGERATORS, with WATER-COOLER combined, we will sell for \$9. We will
sell you a SOLID WALNUT REFRIGERATOR, with PORCELAINE WATER-COOLER, for \$15; and our large, double-door
SOLID WALNUT REFRIGERATOR, with
enclosed WATER-COOLER and FRENCHPLATE MIRROR, at \$38.
These goods and prices we offer at our libceal terms.
If you are in want of any goods in our
line, now is the time to buy, as these terms
and prices have never before been offered in
this city. Call early and avoid the rush,
EOTHERT & CO.,
505 cast Broad street,

other limbs. He was a most pitiable-looking object, and I was advised to end his sufferings with the shot-gun. He was a valuable animal and I did not want to lose him. After racking toy brain in search for audither remedy more efficacious I thought of Swift's Specific. I knew it was invainable to the human family as a blood-purifler, and why should it not be for the animal as well? I did not hesitate, but sont last July to Atlanta for a supply.

I began the treatment with 4 onness of S. S. and 4 ounces of water three times a day. This I continued for a week. Then I increased the dose to 6 ounces of each and continued for a week. Then I increased to somes and run if a week when I went hack to a ouncessami. The result was that at the end of the first week the horse had afair appetite, which he had not had since his sickness. At the end of the second week even greater improvement was apparent, for many of the sores were healing uncely, and the horse handlesded a desire to move about. At the end of the third week he begin to show gain in flesh and had full appetite. The swelling had about disappeared. I used in all about 15 bothles of Swift's Specific, and when I quit its use the horse had only four small seres left on him, and they healed up immediately.

In Angust last all asymptoms of the disease passed away, and up to date no signs of the return of the trouble have made their appearance, and the horse has done a mule swork on my farm.

I regard it one of the most remarkable

work on my farm.

I regard it one of the most remarkable curs I have ever known. Thus this great medicine has proven a boon to the animal as well as to the human race.

JAMES L. FLEMING,

Augusta, January 9, 1885.

Send for book on Blood-and Skin-Diseases, if is mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. ap 22-1w Prawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DENTISTS. \$6 FOR A SET OF TEETH.

For QUALITY, BEAUTY, and W hinded. DR. P. CALVIN JOHNSTON 820 west Main street, about one square east of Monroe Park. mh 29-11m*

F. DAVISON, G. J. DAVISON, W. F. DAVISON, DAVISON'S
DENTAL PARLORS,
No. 919 east Main street.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

teed. fe 1-8m HENRY C. JONES, D. D. S. ED. P. WEIGHT, D. D. S. DRS. JONES & WRIGHT, DENTAL OFFICE, 915; MAIN STREET, EAST, Office hours: 9 A. M. to 6 F. M. [ap 48-ead] WOOD & COWARDIN.

have removed their office to No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET. ()y 15-eod)

JOHN MAHONY,

(formerly Wayt & Mahony.) OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Richmond, Va. oc 1-cod

CHARTER EXTENSION.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPUNICABER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1885. WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY

RICHMOND," in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Vir-gina, has compiled with all the provisions banking associations to extend their corpo-rate existence and for other purposes," ap-

proved July 12, 1882. Now, therefore, I. HENRY W. CANNON, Comprisely of the Currency, do hereby cen-tify that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND." in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association—namely, until close of bustness on AFRIL 24, 1905.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[INCOMPORATED 1794.]

OF VIRGINIA.

No. 1014 EAST MAIN STREET, (NEWT TO POST-OFFICE.)

This old Society has just removed its office the building No. 1014 EAST MAIN

FRANK D. STEGER. Secretary, mh 7-3m

HARD-, MEDIUM-

and SOFT-LAID SEINETWINES, all sizes; LINES, CORKS, and
CORKWOOD: FYKE-NETS, GILL-NETTING, and HAUL-SEINE NETTING, on
hand and made to order. NETS and SEINES
RIGGED, ready for use.
L. LICHTENSTEIN'S SONS.

corner Seventeenth and Franklis streets.
Richmond, Va. Sole Importers of the
Lion-Brand Seine-Thread.
WHITE and STRIPED AWNING-DUCKS,
HEAVY-WEIGHT SAIL-DUCKS, at
lowest prices.

Currency Bureau.

SEAL
of the Comptroller
of the Currency.
Treasury Department.

In testimony
whereof wilness
my bandand seat
of office this 20th
day of April, 1885.

H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency, [No. 1111.] ap.22-31t

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OFFICE IN SOCIETY'S BUILDING,

Insures buildings by annual and perpetual

STREET, recently purchased of the Virginia Home Insurance Company, Telephone No., 45, H. A. CLAIBORNE, Principal Agent.

SEINE-THREAD.

2,265 BARRELS FRESH HOFF-daily expected per schooner Daniel Gifford, for sale low from the vessel. We have in stock fresh supplies of ROUKLAND and ANCHOR brands of LIME, OALCINED PLASTER, IMPORTED and AMERICAN CEMENTS FLASTERERS HAIR, LATRS, FIRE-BRICK, and CLAY.

WARNER MOORS, foot Seventeenth street, south side Dock. Lump and Ground Plaster, Sumae, and Bark. THE AGENCY OF L. A. BUTLER at Ellerson's, Hanover county, for us, ceased on this day, APRIL 25TH. ap 26-21 DAVENFORT & MORRIS.